THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1793. [N° 1624.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ST of PRIZES, in the First Class of PARDON ALLIN's NAIL LOTTERY.

These Numbers having no Sum annexed to them, are Prizes of One Dollar and an Half, to be paid in Tickets in the Second Class of said LOTTERY.

Dol.	N° Dol.	N° Dol.	N° Dol.	N° Dol.
2½	197 40	396	592	809 2½
2½	99	92	91	11
	201	94	96 2½	14
5	4	96	97	15 2½
10	5	98	601	16
	6	99	3	21
	12	400	6	22
	13	2	7	25
	16	9	9	26
	28	12	11	28 2½
	34 20	16 2½	13	35
	36	23	20	37
	37	25	21	47
	44	29 80	22	48
	45 2½	31	23	51 2½
10	49	33	30	53 5
	59 2½	34	36	55
	62 10	50	38	58
	66	55	57 10	59
	73	57	65	60
	74	60	66	62
	77	61	69	65
	79	62	70 5	68
	81	65 5	71	70
	82 2½	69	72 2½	74 2½
	83	70	77	77
	84 5	80	80 2½	82
	86	81	81 2½	83
	87	83	83	84
	89	90	84	88
	92	93	85 5	89
	95	95	88	90
2½	96 2½	98 2½	91	96
	97	99	93	99
	301	503	96	901
	2	8 10	97	5
40	14	9	704 5	7
	17	10	7	11
	20 2½	13	12	14
	23	21	14 2½	16
	25	22	18	19
	27 10	23	22	18
	28 5	25	23 5	19
	30 10	26 5	26	21
	31	28 2½	30 5	23
	38	29	31	44
	39	34	37	45
	40 2½	37	40 2½	50
	41	39	44	51
	43	40	46	53
	45	44	47 5	54
5	47	47	48	62
	48 2½	51	49 2½	63
	50	52	54 5	64
20	52	53 2½	58	66
	54	56	60	67
	57	58 2½	65 20	76
2½	58 5	59 2½	68	80
	62	61	82	82
5 2½	64	64	83	83
	65	67	86	85 5
	66	69 2½	87	86
	67 20	74	95	89
	68	76	97	91
	69	77	99	98
	71	79	801	99
	79 10	81	2	1000
	85	83	5 2½	
	86	87	7	

*** *Those Numbers which have 2½ annexed should have Two and an Half.* Exeter, April—1793.

Just imported, by

Stephen Deblois,

From London, Briſtol and Holland,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.—Alſo Japann'd TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Chriſtopher Ellery

HAS FOR SALE,

Three Hundred Acres of Land, ſituate in Hopkinton.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Briſtles,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtic and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Cash or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

FEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this Seaſon at Howland's Ferry, in Portſmouth, until Monday Three o'Clock, P. M. the 20th inſt. then at the Stable of Simeon Wilbor, in Little Compton, until Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 26th inſt. then at Howland's Ferry until Sunday Four o'Clock, P. M. the Ninth of June; then at the aforeſaid Wilbor's, until Sunday Five o'Clock the 16th of June, then at Howland's Ferry until Monday following Five o'Clock, the Firſt of July; then at the ſaid Wilbor's until Monday Morning Five o'Clock the Eighteenth [illegible] at Howland's Ferry until Sunday [illegible] 21ſt of July; then at [illegible] day Morning Four o'Clock [illegible] Howland's Ferry the remainder of the Season.—The Price will be Three Dollars the Leap by the Season, and a *Guinea* for a warranted Colt; the Mares coming over Howland's Ferry, from the Main, will be ferried grats.—FEARNOUGHT is a beautiful Bay, full Fifteen Hands high, Fifteen-Sixteenths Blood, and for general Points equal to any Horſe in the United States, ſired by the noted bay MOLTON, grandſired by the WILDAIR; his Dam was an elegant Mare, ſired by the TRUE BRITON; his Colts in general have proved large, elegant, and of great ſpeed.

THILINGHAST ALMY,
ANDREW M'CURRY, jun.

Portſmouth, May 9, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongſt which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5ſ. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate.

Said GREENS reſpectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Cuſtomers, in Town and Country, and hope to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

Have juſt imported from the MANUFACTORIES,

A General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Caſſimeres; Shalloons; Tammies; Moreens; Taboreens; Calicoes; Dimities; Muſlins; Muſlinets; Fuſtians; Jeans; Striped Nankeens; Nankinetts; Waiſtcoat Patterns; Hoſiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have alſo for Sale,

Beſt Port-au-Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Ruſſia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

Oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST Engliſh, White, Red, } Lead,
Engliſh Ochre,
Stone, Spruce, } Yellow,
Spaniſh Brown,
Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or ſmaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermilion,
Patent Yellow,
Leaf Gold,
White Vitrol.
Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon.
Varniſh,
Spirits Turpentine.

A large Aſſortment of Painters Bruſhes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Houſe Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

ECLIPSE.

To Cover the enſuing Seaſon, at the Stable of ROBERT POTTER, jun. at Little Reſt,

THE beautiful dark brown Horſe ECLIPSE, owned by ASA POTTER, raiſed in the State of New York, Three Quarters Engliſh, upwards of Sixteen Hands high and well proportioned, moves with Elegance and Eaſe, and is the beſt made covering Horſe that has been kept in the State of Rhode-Iſland for Ten Years paſt.—He is remarkable ſure for Colts, and his Colts equal to any on the Continent.—The Terms are *Thirty Shillings* to enſure a Foal, *Twenty one Shillings* the Season, and *Eighteen Shillings* the Leap.—Good Attendance will be given, and good Paſtures for Mares.

South Kingſtown, May 1, 1793.

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Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
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Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
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Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
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Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
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TILLINGHAST ALMY,
ANDREW M'CURRY, jun.

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English Ochre, Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Caſk, Cwt. or ſmaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe, Patent Yellow,
Pruſſian Blue, Leaf Gold,
Vermilion, White Vitrol.
Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon.
Varniſh, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Aſſortment of Painters Bruſhes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Houſe Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.

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South Kingſtown, May 1, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO all those who are pleased to see the French Nation emancipate themselves from a Government too preposterous and corrupt to be any longer tolerated —To all those who are anxious and fearful for their success, in a struggle the most daring, the most dangerous and virtuous, that was ever made by any portion of the human race, at a moment when their whole horizon seems darkened with enemies—BE IT KNOWN, That this same French Nation have heretofore fought and conquered against this same combination of foes:

"January 16th, 1692, At the Congress of the Hague, consisting of the Princes of Germany, the Imperial, the English, Italian, Spanish and Dutch Ministers, a Declaration was drawn up, wherein they solemnly protested before God, that their intentions were never to make peace with Louis XIV. until he had made reparation to the Holy See for whatever he had acted against it; and till he had annulled and made void all those infamous proceedings against the Holy Father, Innocent XI—Nor till he had restored to each party all he had taken from them since the peace of Munster—Nor till he had restored to the Protestants of France all their possessions and goods, and an entire liberty of conscience—Nor till the Estates of the Kingdom of France should be established in their ancient Liberties; so that the Clergy, the Nobility, and the third Estate might enjoy their ancient and lawful privileges—Nor till their Kings, for the future, should be obliged to call together the said Estates when they desired any supply, without whom they should not raise any money on any pretence whatever, and till the Parliaments of that Kingdom were restored to their just rights.—And the Confederates invited the subjects of France to join with them in this undertaking, for restoring them to their rights and liberties; threatening ruin and devastation to those that refused." But how much the French Government regarded this threat, the following facts will shew:

"April 10th, 1692. Mons was surrendered to the French.

"June 5th, 1692. The town of Namur surrendered to the French.

"August 3d. A battle was fought at Steinkirk, the Confederates were commanded by King William in person, and the French by the Duke of Luxemburgh — The Confederates were forced to retreat with the loss of several thousand brave officers and soldiers.

"June 16th, 1693. Admiral Rook with twenty-three men of war, having the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked off Cape St. Vincent by the whole French fleet, under the command of Admiral Tourville; twelve English and Dutch men of war, and above fourscore merchantmen were taken or destroyed by the French.

"July 29th. The Confederate Army, commanded by King William, was entirely defeated by the French, under the command of Luxemburgh, at Landen, in Brabant.

"Sept. 24th. The French, under the command of Monsieur Catinat, defeated the Confederates, under the command of the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, at Marsiglia, near Turin.

"June 8th. The English fleet with a body of land forces on board came before Brest in France, and Gen. Talmarsh landed with the first five hundred men, where they found such batteries and entrenchments that they retired immediately to their ships; but the tide going out, the flat boats stuck upon the ouze and were not able to get off, most of those that landed were killed or wounded, and among the rest General Talmarsh himself was mortally wounded, and died at his return to Portsmouth.

May 26th. The French made themselves masters of Carthagena, in America, from which Admiral Ponts brought away with him to France the value of twelve millions of crowns, according to the Spanish account.

"July 26, 1697. The Earl of Portland, and Marshal Boufflers, adjusted the differences between King William and the French King near Brussels, without the privity of any of the Allies, who were treating at Rywick: And Sept. 11, the peace was signed between France, Great Britain, Spain, and Holland; and ratified by King William at Loo the 15th. King William concluded this peace, without the concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, and left them to contend alone with France."

Thus did this nation (who at that time were spoken of by the English as ragged, half-starved Frenchmen, fed on Hog-lou,) defy and triumph over a combination of enemies nearly equal to the present, and upon the same ground.

From this piece of history, the friends of France, of humanity and equality, may learn two important points. First, That one hundred years ago, the miseries and sufferings of the French nation, from a cruel government and policy, was not a mere vulgar notion, but a real grievance, that employed the Councils and arms of nearly all Europe to redress it. And secondly, That this same French people, under this cruel government, badly clothed and fed, by dint of numbers, bravery, activity and ingenuity, were a match for England, the Emperor, and the Princes of Germany, the Dutch, Italy, and Spain.—Good Heavens! of what contradictions are men capable:—In 1692, the Princes of Europe pledge themselves to their God and to each other, that they will reform the abuses of French government, and mend the condition of the people, but are not able to do it. The French groan under these increasing abuses one hundred years longer, and then rise together, and break their chains. And lo! these same Princes combine, with the most Herodian ferocity, to exterminate the people of France, for doing of themselves, and for themselves, what these Princes wished and attempted in vain to do for them. Kings and hereditary Princes, from Pharoah and Rehoboam, down to the Frederick's and George's of our time, have been just as beneficial to the human race, as school-boys have been to the race of sparrows.—They have killed more men by kindness, in administering the benefits of good government, than have been destroyed by famine, pestilence, earthquakes, and every other scourge to which men are liable.—Our late Most Gracious Sovereign, in the richness of his clemency, and the fulness of his Royal mercy, put about 150,000 of his very good subjects of America to death, to convince them how to live comfortably, and after all failed of conviction. The present combination of Princes in Europe, actuated by the noble and godlike motives of bettering the condition of mankind, are about to teach the most polished and enlightened nation in the world, that they are wholly unable to manage their own affairs; and that they must receive a good plan of government from them, viz. All the natives and inhabitants of France, to be divided into three grand divisions; the first, an hereditary nobility; the second, soldiers; and the third commoners, or tiers etat; in plain language, hewers of wood, and drawers of water; so that every common man in France shall have two masters, the one called a civil officer or master, who holds a pen and paper, and marks down how much he must pay to government a year; the second, called a military officer, that is, an uncivil master, who carries a bayonet, and pricks him on in case he don't pay in season. The two first divisions are to eat the egg, the third estate the shell and the broth; the two first divisions will be taught to fight and read, and keep the third to hard labour and poor living. But we trust, and sincerely believe, that the same wit, activity and bravery, that have maintained their territory and reputation, amidst surrounding enemies for ages past, will still support them, to verify by practice and example the truth of that position, made by one of their own writers, that mankind may be happy without Kings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

We hear that Mr. Hammond, the British Minister, has presented a memorial to our executive, relative to the capture of the English ship Grange.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in England, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated London, March 1, 1793.

"I freely acknowledge the impropriety of the expression you pointed out in one of my former letters to you, viz. "your *fellow subjects*;" by what inadvertency I happened to make use of it, I cannot tell: It was impossible that I should consider you as under the dominion or controul of any human personage. I know of nothing but the *laws*, to which the citizens of the United States may be said to be *subjects*. As to that expression, so familiar and common among *Europeans*, "his majesty's subjects," I have long considered in much the same light as his majesty's *cattle*." Strange things, and wonderful, have taken place in Europe, since the date of your last letter. *France*, where, but a little while ago despotism reigned triumphant, and where monarchical tyranny was adored, and where the whole nation was wont to idolize their grand monarque, is now become a free republic, and the king (the best that ever wore that crown, though by no means a blameless character) has been brought to the block—a measure supposed to have become necessary as things stood, for the preservation of the rights of the people. It was the wish of many that the life of Louis might be spared, but it seems that the bulk of the French nation considered that as incompatible with the public safety. Indeed it may be said, that the emperor, and king of Prussia, with the other tyrants and their satellites, who took upon them to interfere in the concerns of France, were the men who dethroned and beheaded Louis XVI. —They enticed him to betray his country, and his high trust, which I believe he would not have done, had he not been tempted: The consequence was, he was pulled down from his throne, hurried to prison, and at last to the scaffold. I take up my pen, amidst the noise and confusion of the public room of a coffee-house, and therefore can give you but a very rude and unconnected letter; but I know you will excuse it. All is bustle and confusion in this vast metropolis; our court has joined the grand confederacy, and plunged the nation into a war with the newly emancipated people of France. This is, in several respects, a new kind of war—it is a war of *principles* against *principles*; of despots, peers, priests, civil and ecclesiastical corporations, and privileged orders, against FREEDOM and the UNALIENABLE RIGHTS of MAN —— John, in the 11th of Revelations, speaks of the "*nations being angry*;" that, I think, has never been more evident, than at this time. It seems as if this prophecy is now fulfilling; the effects of this *alarm* and *anger* are also very singular. Italy and England are, as it were, united—Rome and London become, in a manner, one corporation: his holiness has most condescendingly sent an ambassador to our court, to solicit the friendly aid and kind offices of our most gracious king in favour of the holy Church now tottering on its base; and to preserve that *faith*, of which he is entitled *The Defender*. Though his ambassador is said to have met with a kind reception—certain circumstances require, however, that this most honourable intercourse should be carried on rather behind the curtain. The present spirit and appearances of nations, very naturally bring to mind the Psalmist's words, "Why do the Heathen *rage*, and the people imagine a vain thing? &c." One can hardly help considering them as now fulfilling. As at the commencement of the war, so now we have seen any thing from a certain quarter but the *dignity* of England, its resources, its power; and how much it must be beneath such a dignified nation, forsooth, to treat, or be at peace, or on neighbourly terms, with such vile beings as the French.—You would be surprised, if you saw the infatuation which now prevails in this country; it equals, if it does not exceed, that which prevailed during the greatest part of the American war.—I hope it will not last so long; God grant it may be our last infatuation. This is, surely, a most eventful period! For my own part, I am inclined to think, that either tyranny must be on the eve of being destroyed in Europe, or that Europe itself is on the eve of being once more sunk into the abyss of Gothic ignorance, barbarity, and bondage. Surely the events that are now about being brought to pass, must have been foretold by the holy prophets! and it must behove us, at such a conjuncture, to listen to the *sure word of* prophecy, with all possible diligence.

"The bill for abolishing the slave trade was last session thrown out of the house of lords, and out of the house of commons this session; so that we have now no hope of seeing that business accomplished: This must give you, and our other friends, much pain; however, the time must come, it is fast drawing nigh, when "Liberty shall be proclaimed to captives, the opening of the prison-doors to them that are bound," and universal freedom to all the poor and much injured Blacks."

MAY 18.

Yesterday the following Address was presented by the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, to the President of the United States:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happiness of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace, under their excellent laws and government, the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia beg leave to express to you the high sense they entertain of the wisdom and goodness which dictated your late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States, in the war wherein several European powers are now engaged; a war, which, however it might serve the interests of their commerce for the time, they, as the friends of all men, and of all nations, are bound to deplore.

Impressed too with an opinion, that in an unoffending conduct towards all the world, consists the true policy of America, it is their determination, not only to pay the strictest regard to the Proclamation themselves, but to discountenance in the most pointed manner, any contrary disposition in others, examples of which, they are persuaded, will seldom occur; the sentiments just expressed, being, as we have the satisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

[*Signed by about three hundred of the principal Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia.*]

To which the President was pleased to make the following Reply:

To the MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the city of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

FULLY persuaded that the happiness and best interests of the United States, will be promoted by observing a strict neutrality, in the present contest among the powers of Europe, it gives me pleasure to learn that the measure which I have taken, to declare what would their disposition on this head, has given general satisfaction to the citizens of Pennsylvania. The friend of humanity will deprecate war, wheresoever it may appear; and we have experienced enough of its evils, in this country, to know that it should not be wantonly or unnecessarily entered upon. I trust, therefore, that the good citizens of the United States will shew to the world, that they have as much wisdom, in preserving peace, at this critical juncture, as they have heretofore displayed valour in defending their just rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, March 30th, received by the ship Peggy, arrived here last Sunday evening.

"The embargo on American ships is just taken off, and we have the pleasure to add, that trade is a little livelier, owing to the re opening of our communication with the borders of the Rhine and Maese; from which rivers the French are driven away."

A circumstance, hitherto unparalleled in this country, has for some days past kept the public mind in a state of unusual ferment.—Incendiary letters, demanding sums of money, accompanied with threats, in case of non-compliance, had been sent to several gentlemen in the city, through the medium of the Post Office, signed with fictitious names, and directing the money to be inclosed to their address, by the same channel. The gentlemen of whom this extraordinary demand was made, very prudently mentioned the circumstances to those who had the means of detection—in consequence of which, measures were immediately taken by the Post-Master of this city, and the Assistant Post-Master General, for apprehending any one on whom suspicion might appear to fall.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last, one Gilhooly, a hair-dresser, brought to the Post Office a paper, with the fictitious names alluded to, upon which he was secured and carried before Alderman Baker. On his first examination, he denied having any knowledge of the person who had given them to him, insisting that it was

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO all thoſe who are pleaſed to ſee the French Nation emancipate themſelves from a Government too prepoſterous and corrupt to be any longer tolerated —To all thoſe who are anxious and fearful for their ſucceſs, in a ſtruggle the moſt daring, the moſt dangerous and virtuous, that was ever made by any portion of the human race, at a moment when their whole horizon ſeems darkened with enemies—BE IT KNOWN, That this ſame French Nation have heretofore fought and conquered againſt this ſame combination of foes:

"January 16th, 1692, At the Congreſs of the Hague, conſiſting of the Princes of Germany, the Imperial, the Engliſh, Italian, Spaniſh and Dutch Miniſters, a Declaration was drawn up, wherein they ſolemnly proteſted before God, that their intentions were never to make peace with Louis XIV. until he had made reparation to the Holy See for whatever he had acted againſt it; and till he had annulled and made void all thoſe infamous proceedings againſt the Holy Father, Innocent XI—Nor till he had reſtored to each party all he had taken from them ſince the peace of Munſter—Nor till he had reſtored to the Proteſtants of France all their poſſeſſions and goods, and an entire liberty of conſcience—Nor till the Eſtates of the Kingdom of France ſhould be eſtabliſhed in their ancient Liberties; ſo that the Clergy, the Nobility, and the third Eſtate might enjoy their ancient and lawful privileges—Nor till their Kings, for the future, ſhould be obliged to call together the ſaid Eſtates when they deſired any ſupply, without whom they ſhould not raiſe any money on any pretence whatever, and till the Parliaments of that Kingdom were reſtored to their juſt rights.—And the Confederates invited the ſubjects of France to join with them in this undertaking, for reſtoring them to their rights and liberties; threatening ruin and devaſtation to thoſe that refuſed." But how much the French Government regarded this threat, the following facts will ſhew:

"April 16th, 1692. Mons was ſurrendered to the French.

"June 5th, 1692. The town of Namur ſurrendered to the French.

"Auguſt 3d. A battle was fought at Steinkirk, the Confederates were commanded by King William in perſon, and the French by the Duke of Luxemburgh —The Confederates were forced to retreat with the loſs of ſeveral thouſand brave officers and ſoldiers.

"June 16th, 1693. Admiral Rook with twenty-three men of war, having the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked off Cape St. Vincent by the whole French fleet, under the command of Admiral Tourville, twelve Engliſh and Dutch men of war, and above fourſcore merchantmen were taken or deſtroyed by the French.

"July 29th. The Confederate Army, commanded by King William, was entirely defeated by the French, under the command of Luxemburgh, at Landen, in Brabant.

"Sept. 24th. The French, under the command of Monſieur Catinat, defeated the Confederates, under the command of the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, at Marſiglia, near Turin.

"June 8th. The Engliſh fleet with a body of land forces on board came before Breſt in France, and Gen. Talmarſh landed with the firſt five hundred men, where they found ſuch batteries and entrenchments that they retired immediately to their ſhips; but the tide going out, the flat boats ſtuck upon the ouze and were not able to get off, moſt of thoſe that landed were killed or wounded, and among the reſt General Talmarſh himſelf was mortally wounded, and died at his return to Portſmouth.

May 26th. The French made themſelves maſters of Carthagena, in America, from which Admiral Ponts brought away with him to France the value of twelve millions of crowns, according to the Spaniſh accounts.

"July 26, 1697. The Earl of Portland, and Marſhal Boufflers, adjuſted the differences between King William and the French King near Bruſſels, without the privity of any of the Allies, who were treating at Rytwick: And Sept. 11, the peace was ſigned between France, Great Britain, Spain, and Holland; and ratified by King William at Loo the 15th. King William concluded this peace, without the concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, and left them to contend alone with France."

Thus did this nation (who at that time were ſpoken of by the Engliſh as ragged, half-ſtarved Frenchmen, fed on frog-ſoup) defy and triumph over a combination of enemies nearly equal to the preſent, and upon the ſame ground.

From this piece of hiſtory, the friends of France, of humanity and equality, may learn two important points. Firſt, That one hundred years ago, the miſeries and ſufferings of the French nation, from a cruel government and policy, was not a mere vulgar notion, but a real grievance, that employed the Councils and arms of nearly all Europe to redreſs it. And ſecondly, That this ſame French people, under this cruel government, badly clothed and fed, by dint of numbers, bravery, activity and ingenuity, were a match for England, the Emperor, and the Princes of Germany, the Dutch, Italy, and Spain.—Good Heavens! of what contradictions are men capable:—In 1692, the Princes of Europe pledge themſelves to their God and to each other, that they will reform the abuſes of French government, and mend the condition of the people, but are not able to do it. The French groan under theſe increaſing abuſes one hundred years longer, and then riſe together, and break their chains. And lo! theſe ſame Princes combine, with the moſt Herodian ferocity, to exterminate the people of France, for doing of themſelves, and for themſelves, what theſe Princes wiſhed and attempted in vain to do for them. Kings and hereditary Princes, from Pharoah and Rehoboam, down to the Frederick's and George's of our time, have been juſt as beneficial to the human race, as ſchool-boys have been to the race of ſparrows.—They have killed more men by kindneſs, in adminiſtering the benefits of good government, than have been deſtroyed by famine, peſtilence, earthquakes, and every other ſcourge to which men are liable.—Our late Moſt Gracious Sovereign, in the richneſs of his clemency, and the fulneſs of his Royal mercy, put about 150,000 of his very good ſubjects of America to death, to convince them how to live comfortably, and after all failed of conviction. The preſent combination of Princes in Europe, actuated by the noble and godlike motives of bettering the condition of mankind, are about to teach the moſt poliſhed and enlightened nation in the world, that they are wholly unable to manage their own affairs; and that they muſt receive a good plan of government from them, viz. All the natives and inhabitants of France, to be divided into three grand diviſions; the firſt, an hereditary nobility; the ſecond, ſoldiers; and the third commoners, or tiers etat; in plain language, hewers of wood, and drawers of water; ſo that every common man in France ſhall have two maſters, the one called a civil officer or maſter, who holds a pen and paper, and marks down how much he muſt pay to government a year; the ſecond, called a military officer, that is, an uncivil maſter, who carries a bayonet, and pricks him on in caſe he don't pay in ſeaſon. The two firſt diviſions are to eat the egg, the third eſtate the ſhell and the broth; the two firſt diviſions will be taught to fight and read, and keep the third to hard labour and poor living. But we truſt, and ſincerely believe, that the ſame wit, activity and bravery, that have maintained their territory and reputation, amidſt ſurrounding enemies for ages paſt, will ſtill ſupport them, to verify by practice and example the truth of that poſition, made by one of their own writers, that mankind may be happy without Kings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

We hear that Mr. Hammond, the Britiſh Miniſter, has preſented a memorial to our executive, relative to the capture of the Engliſh ſhip Grange.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in England, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated London, March 1, 1793.

"I freely acknowledge the impropriety of the expreſſion you pointed out in one of my former letters to you, viz. "your *fellow ſubjects*;" by what inadvertency I happened to make uſe of it, I cannot tell: It was impoſſible that I ſhould conſider you as under the dominion or controul of any human perſonage. I know of nothing but the *laws*, to which the citizens of the United States may be ſaid to be *ſubjects*. As to that expreſſion, ſo familiar and common among *Europeans*, "his majeſty's ſubjects," I have long conſidered in much the ſame light as his majeſty's *cattle*." Strange things, and wonderful, have taken place in Europe, ſince the date of your laſt letter. *France*, where, but a little while ago deſpotiſm reigned triumphant, and where monarchical tyranny was adored, and where the whole nation was wont to idolize their grand monarque, is now become a free republic; and the king (the beſt that ever wore that crown, though by no means a blameleſs character) has been brought to the block—a meaſure ſuppoſed to have become neceſſary as things ſtood, for the preſervation of the rights of the people. It was the wiſh of many that the life of Louis might be ſpared, but it ſeems that the bulk of the French nation conſidered that as incompatible with the public ſafety. Indeed it may be ſaid, that the emperor, and king of Pruſſia, with all the other tyrants and their ſatellites, who took upon them to interfere in the concerns of France, were the men who dethroned and beheaded Louis XVI. —They enticed him to betray his country, and his high truſt, which I believe he would not have done, had he not been tempted: The conſequence was, he was pulled down from his throne, hurried to priſon, and at laſt to the ſcaffold. I take up my pen, amidſt the noiſe and confuſion of the public room of a coffee-houſe, and therefore can give you but a very rude and unconnected ſcrawl; but I know you will excuſe it. All is buſtle now; in this vaſt metropolis; our court has joined the grand confederacy, and plunged the nation into a war with the newly emancipated people of France. This is, in ſeveral reſpects, a new kind of war—it is a war of *principles* againſt *principles*; of deſpots, peers, prieſts, civil and eccleſiaſtical corporations, and privileged orders, againſt FREEDOM and the UNALIENABLE RIGHTS of MAN.—John, in the 11th of Revelations, ſpeaks of the "*nations being angry*;" that, I think, has never been more evident, than at this time. It ſeems as if this prophecy is now fulfilling; the effects of this *alarm* and *anger* are alſo very ſingular. Italy and England are, as it were, united—Rome and London become, in a manner, one corporation: his holineſs has moſt condeſcendingly ſent an ambaſſador to our court, to ſolicit the friendly aid and kind offices of our moſt gracious king in favour of the holy Church now tottering on its baſis, and to preſerve that *faith*, of which he is entitled *The Defender*. This ghoſtly ambaſſador is ſaid to have met with a kind reception—certain circumſtances require, however, that this moſt honourable intercourſe ſhould be carried on rather behind the curtain. The preſent ſpirit and appearances of nations, very naturally bring to mind the Pſalmiſt's words, "Why do the Heathen *rage*, and the people imagine a vain thing? &c." One can hardly help conſidering them as now fulfilling. As at the commencement of the war, ſo now we have ſeen any thing from a certain quarter but the *dignity* of England, its reſources, its power; and how much it muſt be beneath ſuch a dignified nation, forſooth, to treat, or be at peace, or on neighbourly terms, with ſuch vile beings as the French.—You would be ſurpriſed, if you ſaw the infatuation which now prevails in this country; it equals, if it does not exceed, that which prevailed during the greateſt part of the American war.—I hope it will not laſt ſo long; God grant it may be our laſt infatuation. This is, ſurely, a moſt eventful period! For my own part, I am inclined to think, that either tyranny muſt be on the eve of being deſtroyed in Europe, or that Europe itſelf is on the eve of being once more ſunk into the abyſs of Gothic ignorance, barbarity, and bondage. Surely the events that are now about being brought to paſs, muſt have been foretold by the holy prophets! and it muſt behove us, at ſuch a conjuncture, to liſten to the *ſure word* of prophecy, with all poſſible diligence.

"The bill for aboliſhing the ſlave trade was laſt ſeſſion thrown out of the houſe of lords, and out of the houſe of commons this ſeſſion; ſo that we have now no hopes of ſeeing that buſineſs accompliſhed: This muſt give you, and our other friends, much pain; however, the time muſt come, it is faſt drawing nigh, when "Liberty ſhall be proclaimed to captives, the opening of the priſon-doors to them that are bound," and univerſal freedom to all the poor and much injured Blacks."

MAY 18.

Yeſterday the following Addreſs was preſented by the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, to the Preſident of the United States:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Preſident of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happineſs of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace, under their excellent laws and government, the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia beg leave to expreſs to you the high ſenſe they entertain of the wiſdom and goodneſs which diſtated your late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be obſerved by the United States, in the war wherein ſeveral European powers are now engaged; a war, which, however it might ſerve the intereſts of their commerce, for the time, they, as the friends of all men, and of all nations, are bound to deplore.

Impreſſed too with an opinion, that in an unoffending conduct towards all the world, conſiſts the true policy of America, it is their determination, not only to pay the ſtricteſt regard to the Proclamation themſelves, but to diſcountenance in the moſt pointed manner, any contrary diſpoſition in others, examples of which, they are perſuaded, will ſeldom occur; the ſentiments juſtly preſſed, being, as we have the ſatisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennſylvania.

[*Signed by about three hundred of the principal Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia.*]

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to make the following Reply:

To the MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the city of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

FULLY perſuaded that the happineſs and beſt intereſts of the United States, will be promoted by obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, in the preſent conteſt among the powers of Europe, it gives me pleaſure to learn that the meaſure which I have taken, to declare to the world their diſpoſition on this head, has given general ſatisfaction to the citizens of Pennſylvania. The friends of humanity will deprecate war, wherſoever it may appear; and we have experienced enough of its evils, in this country, to know that it ſhould not be wantonly or unneceſſarily entered upon. I truſt, therefore, that the good citizens of the United States will ſhew to the world, that they have as much wiſdom in preſerving peace, at this critical juncture, as they have heretofore diſplayed valour in defending their juſt rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter, dated Amſterdam, March 30th, received by the ſhip Peggy, arrived here laſt Tueſday evening.

"The embargo on American ſhips is juſt taken off, and we have the pleaſure to add, that trade is a little livelier, owing to the re opening of our communication with the borders of the Rhine and Maeſe; from which rivers the French are driven away."

A circumſtance, hitherto unparalleled in this country, has for ſome days paſt kept the public mind in a ſtate of unuſual ferment.—Incendiary letters, demanding ſums of money, accompanied with threats, in caſe of non-compliance, had been ſent to ſeveral gentlemen in the city, through the medium of the Poſt Office, ſigned with fictitious names, and directing the money to be incloſed to their addreſs, by the ſame channel. The gentlemen of whom this extraordinary demand was made, very prudently mentioned the circumſtances to thoſe only who had the means of detection—in conſequence of which, meaſures were immediately taken by the Poſt-Maſter of this city, and the Aſſiſtant Poſt-Maſter General, for apprehending any one on whom ſuſpicion might appear to fall.

On the afternoon of Tueſday laſt, one Gillious, a hair-dreſſer, brought to the Poſt Office a paper, with the fictitious names alluded to, upon which he was ſecured and carried before Alderman Baker. On his firſt examination, he denied having any knowledge of the perſon who had given them to him, inſiſting that it was

an whom he had juſt ſhaved, but had never before
n—and that the man had requeſted him to inquire for
ters to ſuch addreſs. This account being, however,
ſatisfactory, his wife and daughter-in-law were ſent
, but their evidence not correſponding with his, and
wife denying in the moſt poſitive manner, many of
aſſertions, at the ſame time exhorting him to ſpeak
e truth, rather than bring deſtruction on himſelf and
mily, he, alarmed at the ſerious appearance of affairs,
length acknowledged that he had been employed by
r. Ravara, who had threatened him, in caſe of diſ-
very, that an accomplice would infallibly aſſaſſinate
m; and that the fear of his life, he ſaid, had made
m endeavour to conceal the name of his employer.

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NEWPORT, May 28.

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BRUSSELS, March 27.

On Saturday afternoon, Gen. Dumourier was ſtill here; French patroles paraded the ſtreets till midnight. After twelve o'clock the French left this city without doing any miſchief. On Sunday afternoon the Auſtrian advanced guard entered this city, and were received with great acclamations.

In the night of Monday laſt the French evacuated Namur, and left the cannon upon the ramparts. The Auſtrians marched in yeſterday morning.

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In conſequence of this letter, a Decree of Accuſation was paſſed againſt Dumourier in the ſitting of the 30th of March, who had been denounced by the Municipality of Paris, as a traitor; and Bournonville, the Miniſter at War, Camus, and five others, were deputed to go to the army, and put the decree into execution, by arreſting Dumourier, and ſending him a priſoner to Paris. Dumourier himſelf ſays, he firmly believes it was their intentions to have him maſſacred on the road.

They reached the army, and informed the General of their miſſion. He ſaw the time was come to ſtrike a deciſive blow. He aſſembled his troops, informed them of the decree of the Convention and hinted his own wiſhes and deſigns. They exclaimed, that they would ſtand by him: He immediately began to act. He arreſted Bournonville and the other commiſſioners, and ſent them with a letter to General Clairfayt to Tourney, recommending them in civil terms to the protection of that General, as priſoners of war. He likewiſe informed Clairfayt, that he was about to march to Paris next morning (the 21 inſt.) at the head of his army, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the French Monarchy.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, May 27.

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—— Rambler, Pendleton,	Plank Bridge
—— Betſy, Hathaway,	Dighton
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ALSO,

A handſome Aſſortment of Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys; Counters, by the Set; Steel Snuffers; Bamboo and other Walking Sticks.

LIKEWISE,

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John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to this Town, and now carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY at the lower End of Thames-Street; where thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may be ſupplied, either Wholeſale or Retail, with good-warranted Cotton and Wool CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Quality, cheaper and better than thoſe imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchaſed in America.—They flatter themſelves with the Hopes of receiving the Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewiſe the Country adjacent.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

ROE BUCK,

A Beautiful bright bay HORSE,

15½ Hands high, Five Years old, ſtrong and well made, great Spirits, bold and active on Parade, will Cover the preſent Seaſon, on Tower Hill, at *Two Dollars* the Seaſon.—His Dam the Fair Damſe was ſired by HERO, a full-blooded Horſe (imported by the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; then Governor of Maſſachuſetts), his ſire was NOBLE, bred by Col. Hooper; Noble was ſired by JUNIPER, imported from England into Virginia, and was there victorious on the Turf many Years.—The above HORSE will be at Mr. HENRY PORTER's, from Saturday Morning until Monday, every Week.—Good Paſture for MARES, on reaſonable Terms.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, May 24, 1793.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. CHRISTOPHER DYER, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement, within two Months from this Date, at the Expiration of which Term the Subſcriber purpoſes to cloſe his Buſineſs as Adminiſtrator to ſaid Deceaſed's perſonal Eſtate; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL D. ALLEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

North Kingſtown, May 13, 1793.

whom he had juſt ſhaved, but had never before —and that the man had requeſted him to inquire for rs to ſuch addreſs. This account being, however, tisfactory, his wife and daughter-in-law were ſent but their evidence not correſponding with his, and wife denying in the moſt poſitive manner, many of aſſertions, at the ſame time exhorting him to ſpeak truth, rather than bring deſtruction on himſelf and ily, he, alarmed at the ſerious appearance of affairs, ength acknowledged that he had been employed by Ravara, who had threatened him, in caſe of diſery, that an accomplice would infallibly aſſaſſinate ; and that the fear of his life, he ſaid, had made endeavour to conceal the name of his employer. Warrants were then granted for apprehending Mr. ara, and he was yeſterday taken and brought before ſame Alderman. The ſtory that he told, was ſimito that of the barber—adding, that a man whom he not know, who ſaid that he came from Spaniſh erica, had requeſted him to apply for theſe letters ; as they were *intrigues of ſtate*, he dared not to apr, leſt he ſhould embroil himſelf with the Spaniſh mmiſſioners.

This being all that could be obtained, Mr. Ravara s committed to jail to take his trial.

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John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to this Town, and now carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY at the lower End of Thames-Street ; where thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may be ſupplied, either Wholeſale or Retail, with good warranted Cotton and Wool CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Quality, cheaper and better than thoſe imported from Europe, and as cheap as can be purchaſed in America.—They flatter themſelves with the Hopes of receiving the Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewiſe the Country adjacent.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

ROE BUCK,

A Beautiful bright bay HORSE, 15¼ Hands high, Five Years old, ſtrong and well made, great Spirits, bold and active on Parade, will Cover the preſent Seaſon, on Tower Hill, at *Two Dollars* the Seaſon.—His Dam the Fair Dame was ſired by HERO, a full-blooded Horſe (imported by the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; then Governor of Maſſachuſetts) ; his ſire was NOBLE, bred by Col. Hooper ; Noble was ſired by JUNIPER, imported from England into Virginia, and was there victorious on the Turf many Years.—The above HORSE will be at Mr. HENRY POTTER's, from Saturday Morning until Monday, every Week.—Good Paſture for MARES, on reaſonable Terms.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, May 24, 1793.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. CHRISTOPHER DYER, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement, within two Months from this Date, at the Expiration of which Term the Subſcriber purpoſes to cloſe his Buſineſs as Adminiſtrator to ſaid Deceaſed's perſonal Eſtate ; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL D. ALLEN, *Adminiſtrator,*

North Kingſtown, May 13, 1793.

FREEDOM of the MIND.

* * * * * I love the mind that's free
From modes and forms of bigotry,
Nor fears the roaring sound
Of superstitious harsh commands,
Priest ridden morals iron bands,
Like thunder bellowing round.

Nor yet regards tradition's force,
The hangnoty zealot's grand resource,
Nor each fantast scheme:
Transmitted down from age to age,
Like waggons drawn from stage to stage,
It's all an airy dream.

But rays of reason spreading forth
Like natures true spontaneous growth,
Mark his vast riches;
Virtues just and States he receives,
Reveal'd religion firs believes,
Warm'd with angelic fires.

Thus grasping reason in his arms,
Led on by her seraphic charms,
Moves on the noble pen.
Nor values where the ancients trod,
With awe profound he fears his God,
And loves his fellow men.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

John Burlingham

Has for Sale, at his Store on Captain COTTRELL's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

West-India Rum by the Puncheon or Barrel; Sugar by the Barrel; Cotton by the Bail or Hundred Weight; Coffee by the Bag; Gin in Cases, and Salt by the Hundred Bushels or smaller Quantity.

Any Person inclining to Purchase (in his Absence) are desired to apply to said Cotterell.

Newport, May 7, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames Street, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A SMALL Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHANIEL COTTERELL, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

BENJ. REMINGTON,
JAMES CARR.

Jamestown, May 7, 1793.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

SARAH COTTERELL, Administratrix.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Session, A. D.* 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, *A. D.* 1791, whereby James Bowen, Esq; Commissioner of Loans was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain Description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in Consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his Office until such future Orders should be thereon made as might consist with the Principles of Justice and Equity, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as regards the Detention of those Notes.

It is further Resolved, That the General Treasurer, advertise in all the News-Papers in this State, and in the Gazette of the United States, a Description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a Caution to all Persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury-Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £	s	d
Sept 25*th.*	Sharpe Champlin,	*On demand,*	41	1	5
	Prince Case,	Do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles,	Do.	30	9	10
	John Brown,	Do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady,	Do.	51	2	10
	John Okey,	Do.	43	19	11
Oct. 24*th.*	John Reed,	Do.	31	4	
	John Hoxley,	Do.	29	0	6
	William King,	Do.	22	19	5
16*th.*	Prince Sayles,	Do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold,	Do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose,	Do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin,	Do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene,	Do.	40	8	6
18*th.*	Joseph Tanner,	Do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon,	Do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe,	Do.	30	11	
	Prince Randal,	Do.	38	11	7
	Joshua Dick,	Do.	29	19	
	William Negro,	Do.	29	5	
23*d.*	Joseph Hall,	Do.	39	12	5
	Benjamin Sprague,	Do.	39	10	6
	Peter Harris,	Do.	38	14	2
28*th.*	Stephen Ahrich,	Do.	22	14	
	William Mac Call,	Do.	35	8	2
	Prince Childs,	Do.	27	12	4
	Leicester Wheeler,	Do.	19	2	
	Pat Hackmet,	Do.	25	14	8
	Abraham Smith,	Do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas,	Do.	41	10	2
	Jack Warden,	Do.	31	0	4
	John Briftol,	Do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed,	Do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister,	Do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks,	Do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway,	Do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans,	Do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Mory,	Do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene,	Do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5*th.*	Benoni Hunt,	Do.	40	5	
11*th.*	Cato Brown,	Do.	37	5	7
	Affrica Burk,	Do.	27	2	9
	London Slocum,	Do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn,	Do.	27	2	9
13*th.*	Tibbet T. Hopkins,	Do.	41	13	8
17*th.*	Jacob Ned,	Do.	40	0	10
	Bolton Wilbour,	Do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips,	Do.	27	3	
	Ephraim Rogers,	Do.	6	2	3
	Robert Gorham,	Do.	41	0	10
24*th.*	Robert Howland,	Do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton,	Do.	21	15	
	James Croft,	Do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly,	Do.	21	0	10
	John George,	Do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal,	Do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power,	Do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron,	Do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden,	Do.	12	18	7
	Cæsar Wesel,	Do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe,	Do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther,	Do.	18	2	3
	John Huffey,	Do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2*d.*	Benjamin Sweet,	Do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney,	Do.	23	15	4
	John Willson,	Do.	9	0	4
6*th.*	James Mac Sparrow,	Do.	28	16	3
11*th.*	Cato Bourfe,	Do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner,	Do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey,	Do.	18	4	8
Dec 11*th.*	Cornelius Draskill,	Do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch,	Do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs,	Do.	17	4	8
	Budget Stake,	Do.	19	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks,	Do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnold,	Do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke,	Do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal,	Do.	12	4	7
13*th.*	George Robbins,	Do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien,	Do.	25	19	2
	Prime Brown,	Do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews,	Do.	33	5	6
	Tuck Silfen,	Do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene,	Do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Carter,	Do.	11	6	8

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £	s	d
	John Elliott,	*On demand,*	21	0	3
	Reuben Thorp,	Do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall,	Do.	24	11	1
	Thomas Durfee,	Do.	22	11	6
	Daniel Hammon,	Do.	29	0	1
	Richard Hopkins,	Do.	45	3	
	Henry Hazard,	Do.	25	3	1
	Levi Cole,	Do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth,	Do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen,	Do.	74	18	16
23*d.*	William Chadsey,	Do.	13	9	
	Ichabod Simmons,	Do.	4	1	1
	John Brown,	Do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit,	Do.	10	16	4
	William Ackman,	Do.	42	18	
	Jack Coddington,	Do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner,	Do.	8	12	7
	Toby Coyes,	Do.	71	17	10
	John Willson,	Do.	63	16	5
25*th.*	John Gavet,	Do.	66	6	1
	John Garrison,	Do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby Caution all Persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary Proof being made, that they were obtained from the Office by genuine Documents from the Soldiers who performed the Service, to whom the Balances were found due, or from their legal Representatives or Attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General-Treasurer.*

Newport, May 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Geneva, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSS BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the first Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The highest Price is given by him, for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

State of Rhode Island, &c.—May 8, 1793.

THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, Cabinet Maker, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the second Monday in June next; then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the aforesaid Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER } Executors.
JOHN MANCHESTER,

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

FREEDOM of the MIND.

* * * * * I love the mind that's free
From modes and forms of bigotry,
Nor fears the roaring sound
Of superstitious harsh commands,
Priest ridden morals iron bands,
Like thunder bellowing round.

Nor yet regards tradition's force.
The haughty zealot's grand resource,
Nor each fantastic scheme:
Transmitted down from age to age,
Like waggons drawn from stage to stage,
It's all an airy dream.

But rays of reason spreading forth
Like natures true spontaneous growth,
Elate his vast desires;
Virtues just dictates he receives,
Reveal'd religion surs believes,
Warm'd with angelic fires.

Thus grasping reason in his arms,
Led on by her seraphic charms,
Moves on the feeble pen.
Nor values where the ancients trod,
With awe profound he fears his God,
And loves his fellow men.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

John Burlingham

Has for Sale, at his Store on Captain COTTRELL's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

West-India Rum by the Puncheon or Barrel; Sugar by the Barrel; Cotton by the Bail or Hundred Weight; Coffee by the Bag; Gin in Cases, and Salt by the Hundred Bushels or smaller Quantity.

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Newport, May 7, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

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Newport, May 6, 1793.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A SMALL Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHANIEL COTTERELL, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

BENJ. REMINGTON,
JAMES CARR.

Jamestown, May 7, 1793.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

SARAH COTTERELL, Administratrix.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Session, A. D.* 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, *A. D.* 1791, whereby Jabez Bowen, Esq; Commissioner of Loans was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain Description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in Consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his Office until such future Orders should be thereon made as might consist with the Principles of Justice and Equity, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as regards the Detention of those Notes.

It is further Resolved, That the General Treasurer, advertise in all the News-Papers in this State, and in the Gazette of the United States, a Description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a Caution to all Persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury-Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £
Sept 25*th.*	Sharpe Champlin,	*On demand,*	41 1 5
	Prince Case,	Do.	11 18 2
	Stephen Charles,	Do.	30 9 10
	John Brown,	Do.	12 1 4
	Cæsar Cady,	Do.	51 2 10
	John Okey,	Do.	43 19 11
Oct. 14*th.*	John Reed,	Do.	31 4
	John Horsley,	Do.	29 0 6
	William King,	Do.	22 19 5
16*th.*	Prince Sayles,	Do.	38 11 10
	Bristol Arnold,	Do.	38 9 6
	Cæsar Rose,	Do.	36 12 8
	Cudge Champlin,	Do.	40 11 10
	Jack Greene,	Do.	40 8 6
18*th.*	Joseph Tanner,	Do.	43 7 10
	Cato Vernon,	Do.	20 3 3
	Daniel Sharpe,	Do.	30 11
	Prince Randal,	Do.	38 11 7
	Joshua Dick,	Do.	29 19
	William Negro,	Do.	29 5
23*d.*	Joseph Hall,	Do.	39 12 5
	Benjamin Sprague,	Do.	39 10 6
	Peter Harris,	Do.	38 14 2
28*th.*	Stephen Aldrich,	Do.	22 14
	William Mac Call,	Do.	35 8 2
	Prince Childs,	Do.	27 12 4
	Leicester Wheeler,	Do.	19 2
	Pat Hackmet,	Do.	25 14 8
	Abraham Smith,	Do.	24 14 8
	John Thomas,	Do.	41 10 2
	Jack Warden,	Do.	31 0 4
	John Bristol,	Do.	33 18 11
	Benjamin Reed,	Do.	32 4 8
	Cato Bannister,	Do.	27 2 7
	Nathaniel Wicks,	Do.	20 8 5
	Benoni Hathaway,	Do.	36 17 5
	Evan Evans,	Do.	28 7 2
	Joseph Merry,	Do.	32 8 7
	Pero Greene,	Do.	28 16 9
Nov. 5*th.*	Benoni Hunt,	Do.	40 5
11*th.*	Cato Brown,	Do.	37 5 7
	Affrica Burk,	Do.	27 2 9
	London Slocum,	Do.	23 8 11
	Jack Minthorn,	Do.	27 2 9
13*th.*	Tibbet T. Hopkins,	Do.	41 13 8
17*th.*	Jacob Ned,	Do.	40 0 10
	Boston Wilbour,	Do.	42 7 10
	Tony Phillips,	Do.	27 3
	Ephraim Rogers,	Do.	6 2 3
	Robert Gorham,	Do.	41 0 19
24*th.*	Robert Howland,	Do.	39 3 9
	James Singleton,	Do.	21 15
	James Cross,	Do.	35 4 6
	Cato Stanly,	Do.	21 0 10
	John George,	Do.	16 19 6
	John Crandal,	Do.	77 12 2
	Prince Power,	Do.	19 4 9
	Benedict Aaron,	Do.	75 10 8
	Cæsar Shelden,	Do.	12 18 7
	Cæsar Wesel,	Do.	17 17 9
	Scipio De Wolfe,	Do.	19 14 10
	Bristol Luther,	Do.	18 2 3
	John Hussey,	Do.	28 11 5
Dec. 2*d.*	Benjamin Sweet,	Do.	6 0 2
	Silas Mawney,	Do.	28 15 4
	John Wilson,	Do.	9 0 4
6*th.*	James Mac Sparrow,	Do.	28 16 3
11*th.*	Cato Bourse,	Do.	6 10 2
	Prime Gardner,	Do.	7 11 3
	Joseph Wilkey,	Do.	18 4 8
Dec 11*th.*	Cornelius Draskill,	Do.	18 4 8
	Pero Finch,	Do.	69 7 6
	Dublin Briggs,	Do.	17 4 8
	Bridget Stake,	Do.	19 16 11
	Edward Easterbrooks,	Do.	10 4 1
	Cuff Arnold,	Do.	5 10 3
	Prime Clarke,	Do.	53 16 6
	John Mc Donnal,	Do.	12 4 7
13*th.*	George Robbins,	Do.	21 0 11
	John Morris Obrien,	Do.	25 19 2
	Prime Brown,	Do.	41 17 11
	Solomon Mathews,	Do.	33 5 6
	Tack Sisson,	Do.	40 7 8
	Newport Greene,	Do.	35 3 7
	Ebenezer Carter,	Do.	11 6 8
1790.	John Elliott,	*On demand,*	21 0 3
	Reuben Thorp,	Do.	23 0 2
	Thomas Randall,	Do.	24 11 1
	Thomas Durfee,	Do.	22 11 6
	Daniel Hammon,	Do.	29 0
	Richard Hopkins,	Do.	45 3
	Henry Hazard,	Do.	25 3
	Levi Cole,	Do.	9 4 11
	Allen Southworth,	Do.	18 19 3
	Richard Allen,	Do.	74 18 10
23*d.*	William Chadsey,	Do.	13 9
	Ichabod Simmons,	Do.	4 1 1
	John Brown,	Do.	11 19 4
	John Gavit,	Do.	10 16 4
	William Ackman,	Do.	42 18
	Jack Coddington,	Do.	7 10 4
	Cæsar Gardner,	Do.	8 12 7
	Toby Coyes,	Do.	71 17 10
	John Willson,	Do.	63 16 5
25*th.*	John Gavet,	Do.	66 6 1
	John Garrison,	Do.	57 [illegible] 5

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby Caution all Persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary Proof being made, that they were obtained from the Office by genuine Documents from the Soldiers who performed the Service, to whom the Balances were found due, or from their legal Representatives or Attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General-Treasurer.*

Newport, May 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Geneva, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSS BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the best Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The highest Price is given by him, for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.—May 8, 1793.

THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, Cabinet-Maker, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the second Monday in June next; then and there to show Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER } Executors.
JOHN MANCHESTER,

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.